

California Board of Registered Nursing Annual School Report:
Trends in Nursing Education,
2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Statewide Report

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INTRODUCTION

Each year, the California Board of Registered Nursing (BRN) requires all pre-licensure registered nursing programs in California to complete a survey detailing statistics of their programs, students and faculty. The survey collects data from August 1 through July 31 of the following year. Information gathered from these surveys is compiled into a database and used to analyze trends in nursing education.

After the 2004-2005 survey data were collected, the BRN commissioned the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) to conduct an historical analysis of data collected from the 2000-2001 survey through the 2004-2005 survey. In this report, we present five years of historical data from the BRN Annual Schools Survey and describe trends in the data. All five of the surveys used in the analysis include questions regarding program administration, student and faculty demographics, and student admission, completion and retention rates. Since the survey was modified from year to year, some data could not be compared and presented in this report in a manner consistent with research standards. Only the data from responses to questions that were asked consistently over the years were chosen to present in the report. Data on gender, age and ethnicity for students and faculty are included. It was, however, difficult to determine trends over the five years of data presented since the number of schools reporting these data varied widely from year to year.

Data analyses were conducted statewide and for each of nine economic regions in California¹, with a separate report for each. This report presents statewide data. All data are

¹ There are nine economic regions in California, as designated by the California Economic Strategy Panel. Only eight of these regions have nursing education programs. The BRN requested that the Southern California region be subdivided into two regions, one comprising Los Angeles and Ventura counties and the other including San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties.

presented in aggregate form and describe overall trends in the areas and over the times specified and, therefore, may not be applicable to individual nursing education programs. Additional data, including data that were not consistently collected over time, are included in graphs and tables in the Appendix.

The data and trends presented within this report will be useful to nursing program directors, legislators, the BRN, and other stakeholders interested in nurse education in California.

PRESENTATION OF STATEWIDE DATA

Nursing Program Data

The number of pre-licensure nursing education programs in California grew from 97 programs in 2000-2001 to 109 programs in 2004-2005. There was growth across all program types, but Associate (AD) degree programs continue to have the largest share of pre-licensure programs, 70% (n=76) in 2004-2005. Table 1 shows that Bachelor's (BSN) programs maintained a relatively constant share of pre-licensure programs over the five year time period. In the same timeframe, the number of Entry-level Master's (ELM) degree programs more than doubled, accounting for 8% (n=9) of California nursing programs in 2004-2005.

TABLE 1. Number of California Nursing Programs by Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Program Type	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
<i>AD</i>	71 (73.2%)	72 (72.0%)	74 (73.3%)	73 (70.2%)	76 (69.7%)
<i>BSN</i>	22 (22.7%)	23 (23.0%)	22 (21.8%)	23 (22.1%)	24 (22.0%)
<i>ELM</i>	4 (4.1%)	5 (5.0%)	5 (5.0%)	8 (7.7%)	9 (8.3%)
<i>Sum of Pre-Licensure Programs</i>	97 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)	101 (100.1%)*	104 (100.0%)	109 (100.0%)

*Due to rounding, column totals may be greater than 100.0%.

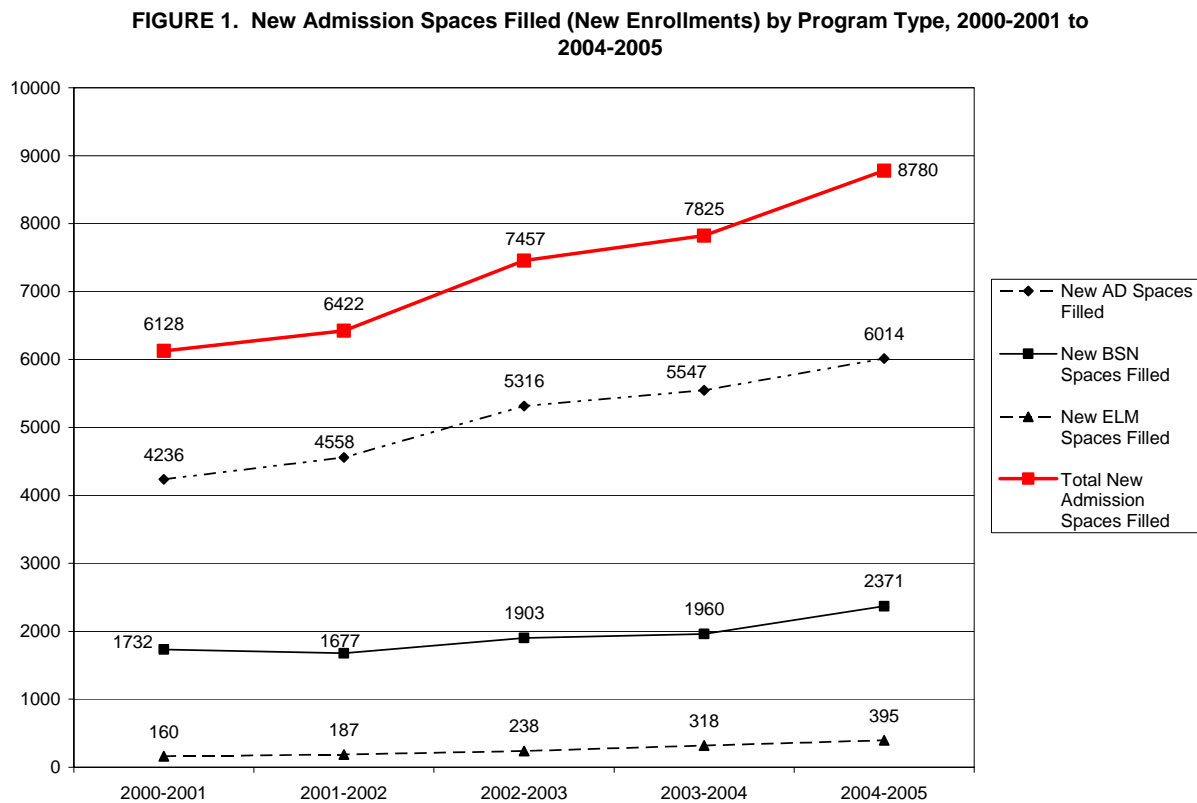
The historical data shown in Table 2 indicate that public nursing education programs continue to be more prevalent than private programs. Although the number of private programs in California has increased 36% in the past five years (from 14% (n=14) in 2000-2001 to 17% (n=19) in 2004-2005), public programs retain the majority at 83% (n=90) in 2004-2005. Public AD programs have maintained their large share of nursing education programs in California. Over the five year time period, public AD programs consistently represent about 80% of public programs and 65-70% of all nursing programs.

TABLE 2. Number of Public Nursing Programs in California by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Program Type	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
<i>Public Programs</i>	83 (85.6%)	85 (85.0%)	86 (85.2%)	87 (83.6%)	90 (82.6%)
<i>AD</i>	68	69	70	70	71
<i>BSN</i>	13	14	14	14	15
<i>ELM</i>	2	2	2	3	4
<i>Private Programs</i>	14 (14.4%)	15 (15.0%)	15 (14.8%)	17 (16.4%)	19 (17.4%)
<i>AD</i>	3	3	3	3	5
<i>BSN</i>	9	9	9	9	9
<i>ELM</i>	2	3	3	5	5
<i>Sum of Pre-Licensure Programs</i>	97 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)	101 (100.0%)	104 (100.0%)	109 (100.0%)

Newly Enrolled Students

Enrollment in nursing programs in California increased by 43% (n=2652) from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, rising from 6128 new admission spaces filled in 2000-2001 to 8780 in 2004-2005. Figure 1 shows that new enrollments in associate degree (AD) programs grew 42% (n=1778), from 4236 in 2000-2001 to 6014 in 2004-2005. In the same time period, new enrollments in bachelor's degree (BSN) programs grew 37% (n=639), and new enrollments in entry-level master's (ELM) programs grew 147% (n=235).



Ethnic Distribution of Newly Enrolled Students

The share of ethnic minorities² enrolling in nursing education programs fluctuated over the five year time period, peaking at 59% (n=4476) in 2002-2003 and dropping slightly to 57% (n=4266) in 2004-2005. Table 3 shows that the ethnic distribution of newly enrolled nursing students fluctuated over the past few years. The share of newly enrolled African American students declined from a high of 9% (n=581) in 2000-2001 to a low of 6% (n=423) in 2004-2005. Variations in the ethnic distribution of newly enrolled students are, however, small and do not provide enough change to illustrate trends.

TABLE 3. Ethnic Distribution of Newly Enrolled Nursing Students in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005.

Ethnicity	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Native American</i>	0.74%	0.99%	0.83%	0.86%	0.75%
<i>Asian</i>	10.80%	11.19%	14.01%	12.69%	10.91%
<i>African American</i>	9.15%	7.01%	8.32%	6.99%	5.66%
<i>Filipino</i>	11.35%	12.18%	10.59%	10.76%	13.26%
<i>Hispanic</i>	19.76%	19.26%	19.20%	18.71%	19.88%
<i>White</i>	42.87%	43.57%	41.17%	42.90%	43.25%
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	5.34%	5.79%	5.88%	7.10%	6.62%
Total**	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.33%
<i>Ethnic Minorities*</i>	57.13%	56.43%	58.83%	57.10%	57.09%

*Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

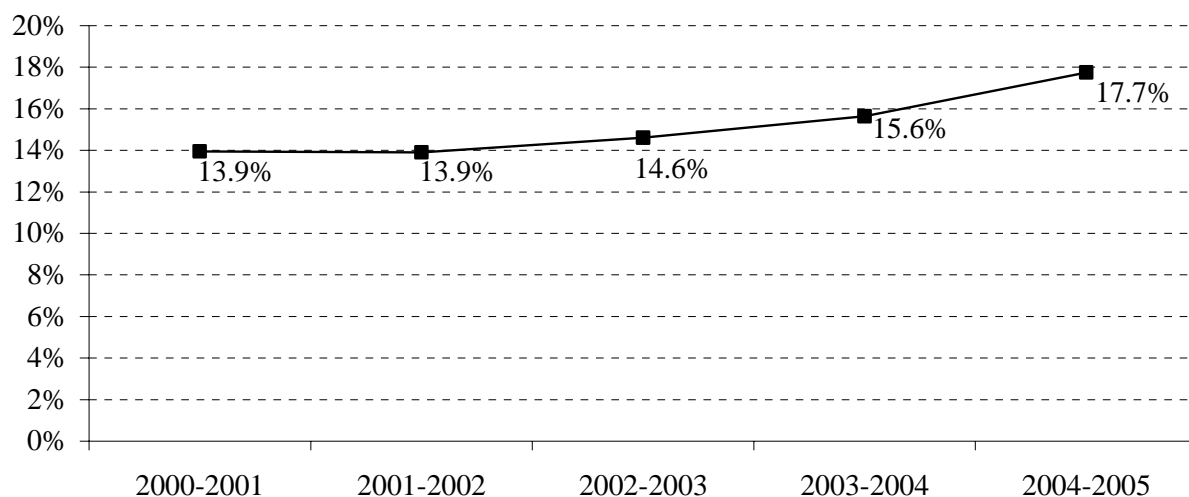
**Due to rounding, some of the total may not equal 100.00%.

Gender Distribution of Newly Enrolled Students

There was a 51% (n=453) increase in newly enrolled male nursing students over the five year period. Figure 2 shows that the share of men among newly enrolled nursing students rose from 14% (n=891) in 2000-2001 to 18% (n=1344) in 2004-2005.

² Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African-American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

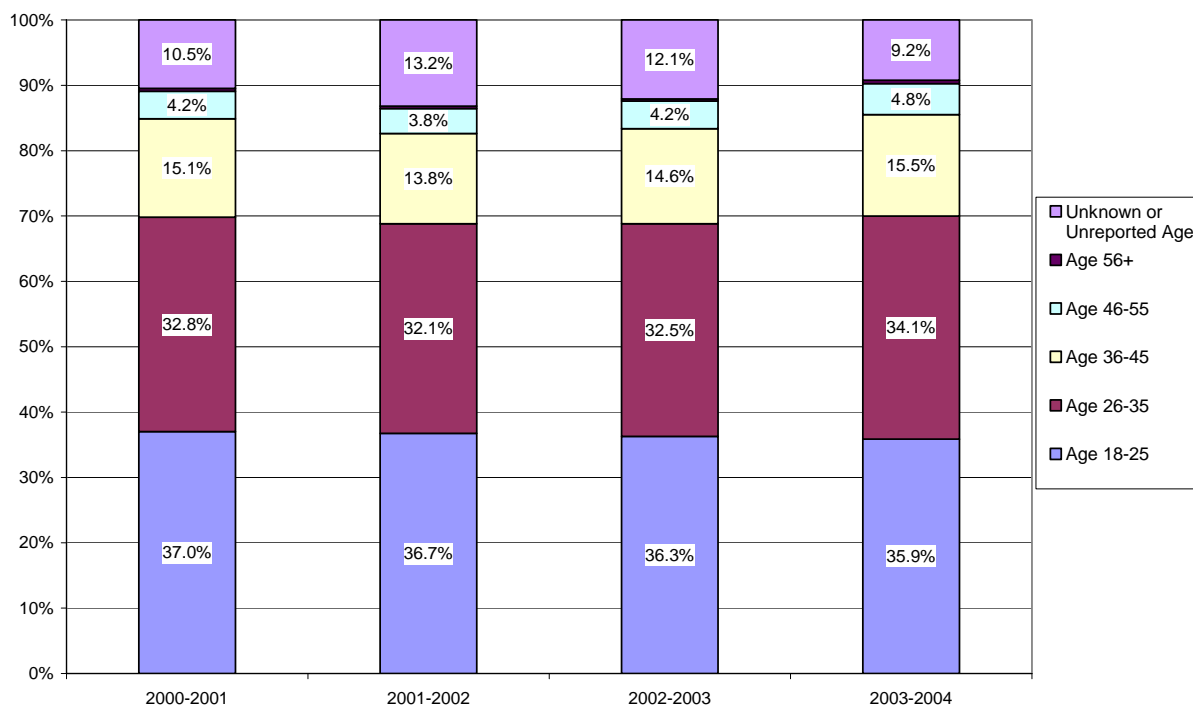
FIGURE 2. Percent of Males Among New Enrollees, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Age Distribution of Newly Enrolled Students

From 2000-2001 to 2003-2004, most newly enrolled nursing students were less than 35 years of age, with the largest number of students in the 18-25 age category. Figure 3 shows that the percentage of newly enrolled students in each age category has remained relatively constant over the four years.

FIGURE 3. Age Distribution of Newly Enrolled Nursing Students in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



*Age data for new enrollees was not collected in the 2004-2005 survey.

**For each year data were reported, students 56 years of age and older comprised less than 0.5% of newly enrolled students. Since this group represents such a small portion of newly enrolled students and labeling the corresponding percentages on the graph above would be difficult to read, these percentages are not labeled.

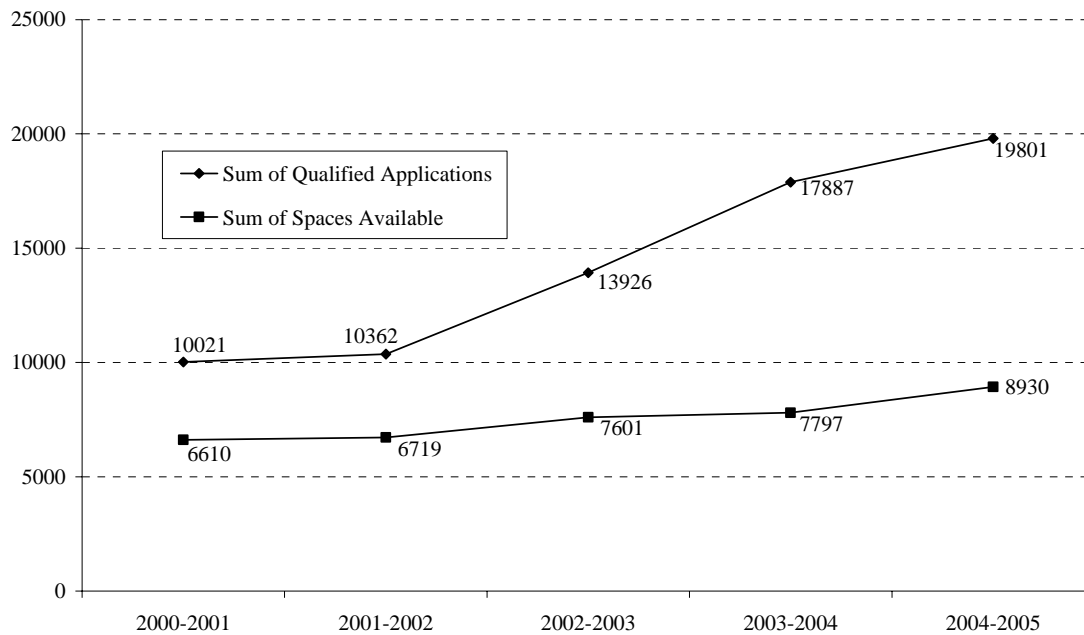
Admission Applications and Spaces

Although new enrollments in California nursing schools have increased since 2000-2001, they are not keeping up with increases in qualified applications. Figure 4 shows that the number of qualified applications to California nursing programs almost doubled from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 and that there were not sufficient admission spaces to accommodate these applications.³ In 2000-2001, there were 3411 more qualified applications than spaces available

³Due to the increasingly competitive nature of nursing programs, applicants may be submitting applications to several schools in order to secure admission into a nursing program. Since the data represent applications rather than individuals, the increase in qualified applications may not represent an equal growth in individuals applying to nursing school.

for admission. This figure rose to 10871 in 2004-2005.⁴ The gap between available student spaces and qualified applications for those spaces has increased every year since 2000-2001.

FIGURE 4. Nursing Student Admission Applications and Spaces Available, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



From 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, there was an increase in both spaces available and spaces filled. As shown in Table 4, the percentage of spaces filled increased by 7.6 percentage points (n=1697) from 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 and dropped slightly in 2004-2005.

TABLE 4. Percentage of Nursing Student Admission Spaces Filled in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

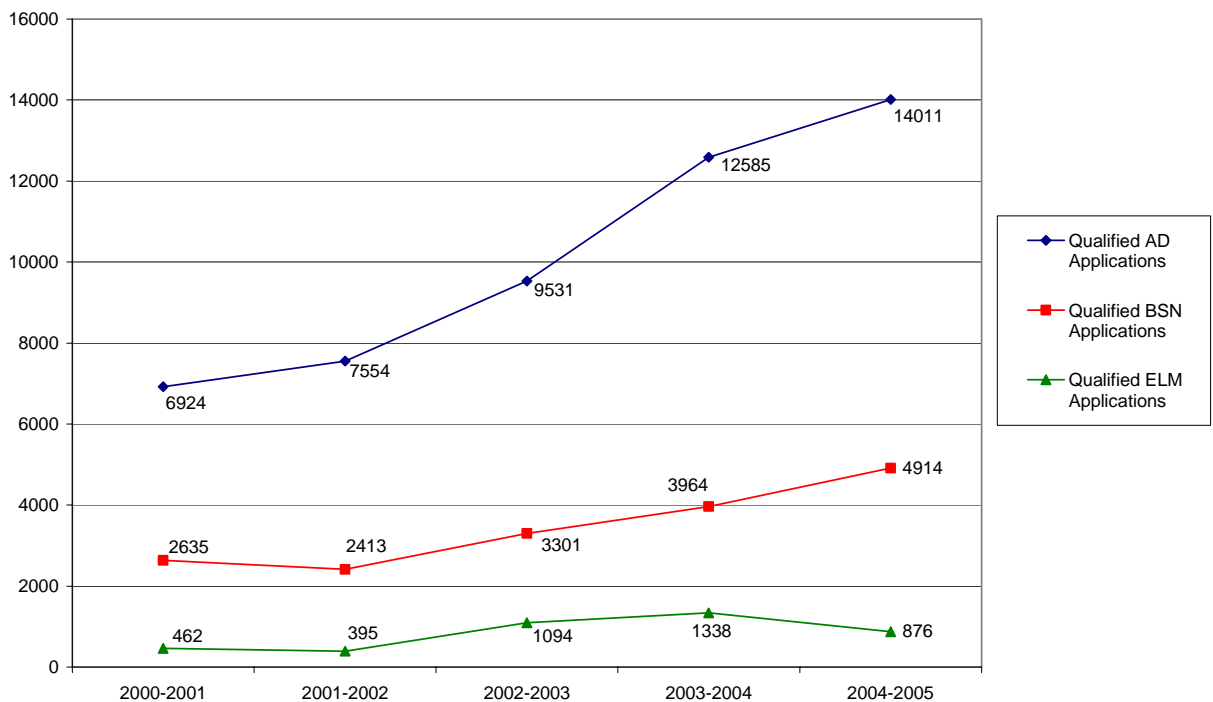
	<i>Academic Year</i>				
	<i>2000-2001</i>	<i>2001-2002</i>	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>
<i>Spaces Available</i>	6610	6719	7601	7797	8930
<i>Spaces Filled</i>	6128	6422	7457	7825	8780
<i>% Spaces Filled</i>	92.71%	95.58%	98.11%	100.36%	98.32%

⁴ Additional data on the number of qualified applications accepted and not accepted are available in Table 13 in the Appendix.

Applications by Program Type

Over the past five years, qualified applications to nursing programs have increased dramatically. As shown in Figure 5, qualified associate degree (AD) applications more than doubled from 6924 in 2000-2001 to 14011 in 2004-2005. In the same time frame, qualified bachelor's degree (BSN) applications increased by 86% (n=2279) and qualified entry-level master's (ELM) applications rose by 90% (n=414).

FIGURE 5. Qualified Pre-Licensure Applications by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Student Census

Student census data collected on October 15th of each year show the total number of students enrolled in each type of nursing program for that year. As shown in Table 5, there were increases in AD, BSN and ELM students over the five year time period. From 2000-2001 to

2004-2005, there was a 33% (n=2695) increase in AD students, a 48% (n=2050) increase in BSN students, and a 247% (n=469) increase in ELM students.

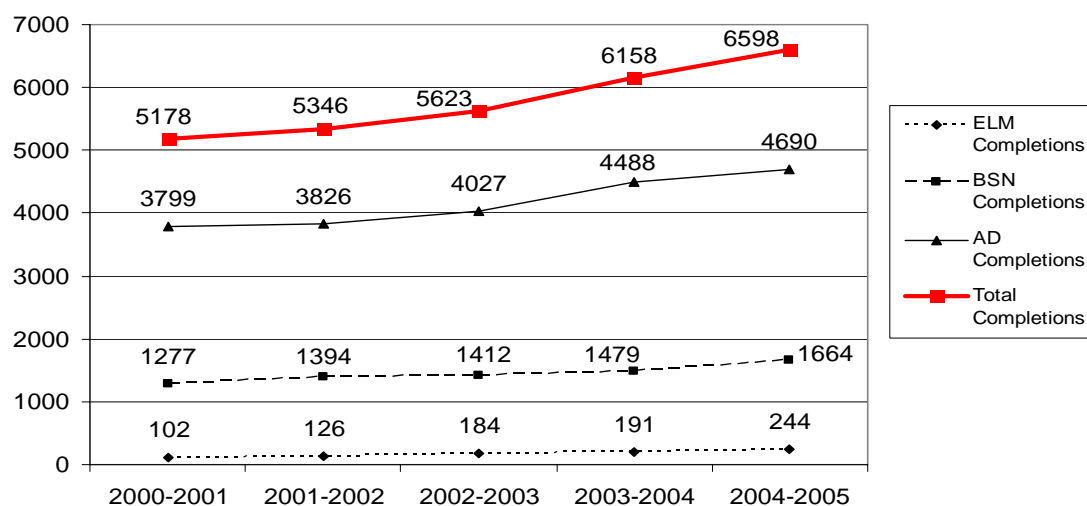
TABLE 5. California Nursing Student Census Data by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Program Type	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
AD	8236	8999	9565	9939	10931
BSN	4235	4254	5279	5669	6285
ELM	190	148	368	804	659
Total	12661	13401	15212	16412	17875

Students who Completed a Nursing Program

The historical trend in Figure 6 shows an increase in the number of students who completed a registered nursing program over the past five years. As a result of this increase, the number of new nurses entering the workforce grew by 27% (n=1,420) over the five year period, from 5,178 in 2000-2001 to 6,598 in 2004-2005. Students from all three types of pre-licensure nursing programs contributed to the increase in program completions over the five year period.

FIGURE 6. Nursing Program Completions by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Ethnic Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program

Among students who completed a nursing program between 2000-2001 and 2004-2005, ethnic minorities represented increasingly more of those completions. As shown in Table 6, ethnic minorities comprised 54% (n=2631) of completions in 2000-2001 and 57% (n=2987) in 2004-2005.

TABLE 6. Ethnic Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005.

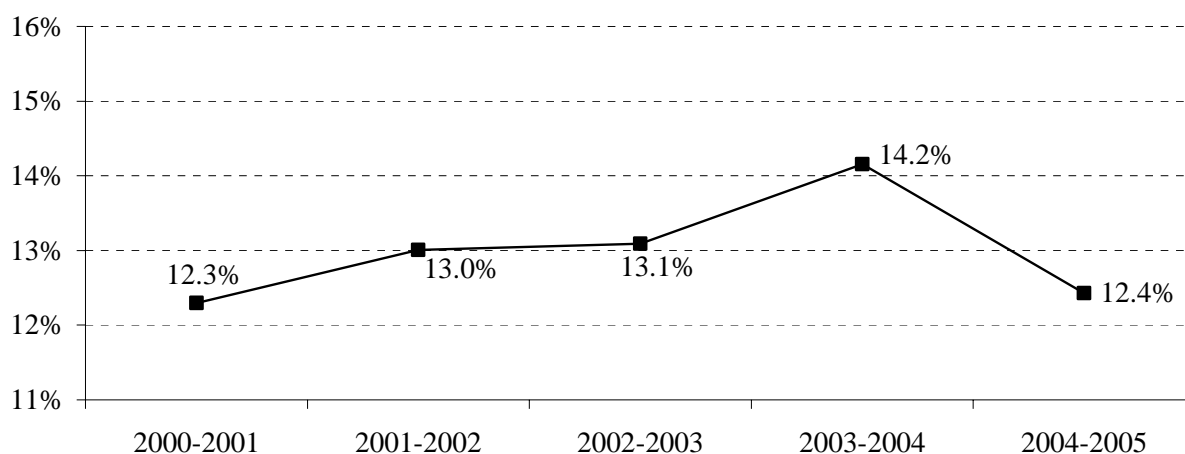
Ethnicity	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Native American</i>	0.72%	1.08%	0.75%	0.87%	0.80%
<i>Asian</i>	10.56%	9.51%	11.04%	10.72%	10.74%
<i>African American</i>	7.72%	6.75%	8.05%	7.75%	7.54%
<i>Filipino</i>	10.62%	11.25%	10.90%	10.30%	12.06%
<i>Hispanic</i>	19.71%	19.74%	19.68%	18.54%	20.55%
<i>White</i>	46.15%	46.39%	44.26%	43.80%	43.00%
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	4.52%	5.28%	5.32%	8.01%	5.31%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ethnic Minorities*	53.85%	53.61%	55.74%	56.20%	57.00%

*Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

Gender Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program

The percentage of males among students who completed a nursing program increased by 35% (n=209) from 2000-2001 to 2003-2004. Figure 7 shows a drop in the share of males who completed a nursing program in 2004-2005. It is, however, difficult to claim that this drop is a trend since there was wide variation in the number of schools that reported the gender mix of their graduates in 2004-2005. This drop may be attributable to missing data rather than an actual drop in male completion rates.

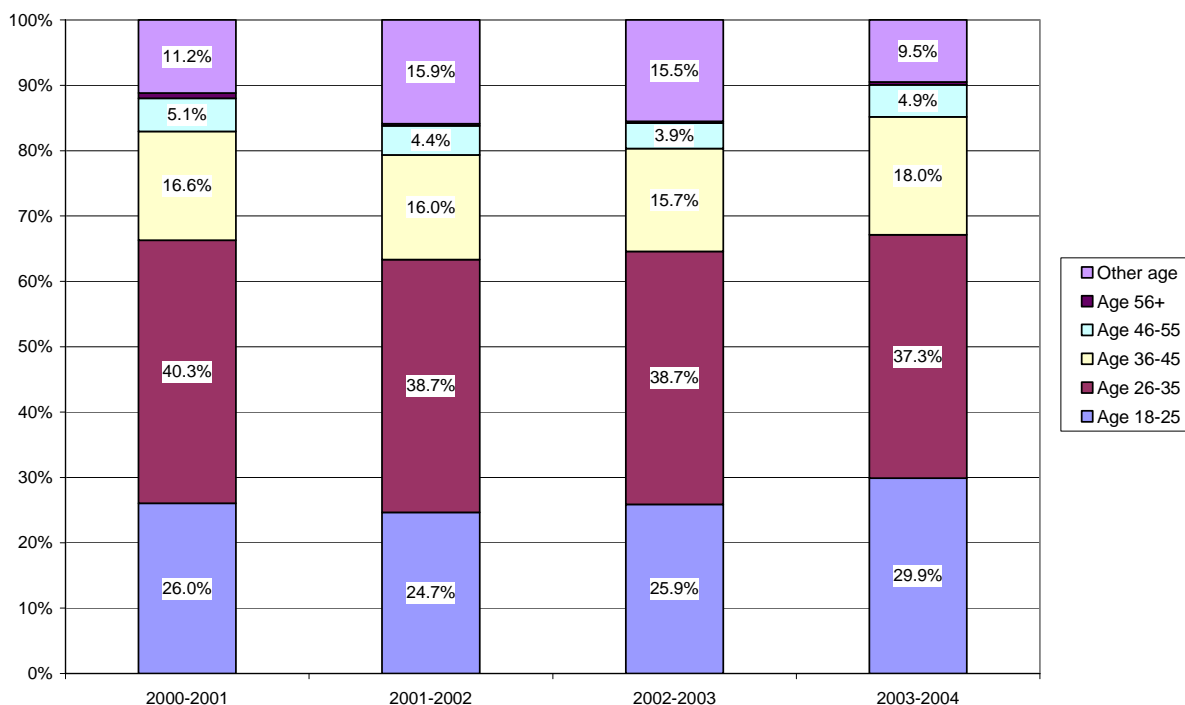
FIGURE 7. Percent of Males Among Students who Completed a Nursing Program, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Age Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program

From 2000-2001 to 2003-2004, most students who completed a nursing program were younger than 35 years of age, with the largest number of students in the 26-35 age category. Figure 8 shows that about 65% of students who completed a nursing program between 2000-2001 and 2004-2005 were under 40 years of age.

FIGURE 8. Age Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



*Age data for students who completed a program was collected in a different format in 2004-2005. Data from that survey year are available in Table 15 in the Appendix.

**For each year data were reported, students 56 years of age and older comprised less than .8% of students who completed a nursing program. Since this age group represents such a small portion of students and labeling the corresponding percentages on the graph above would be difficult to read, these percentages are not labeled.

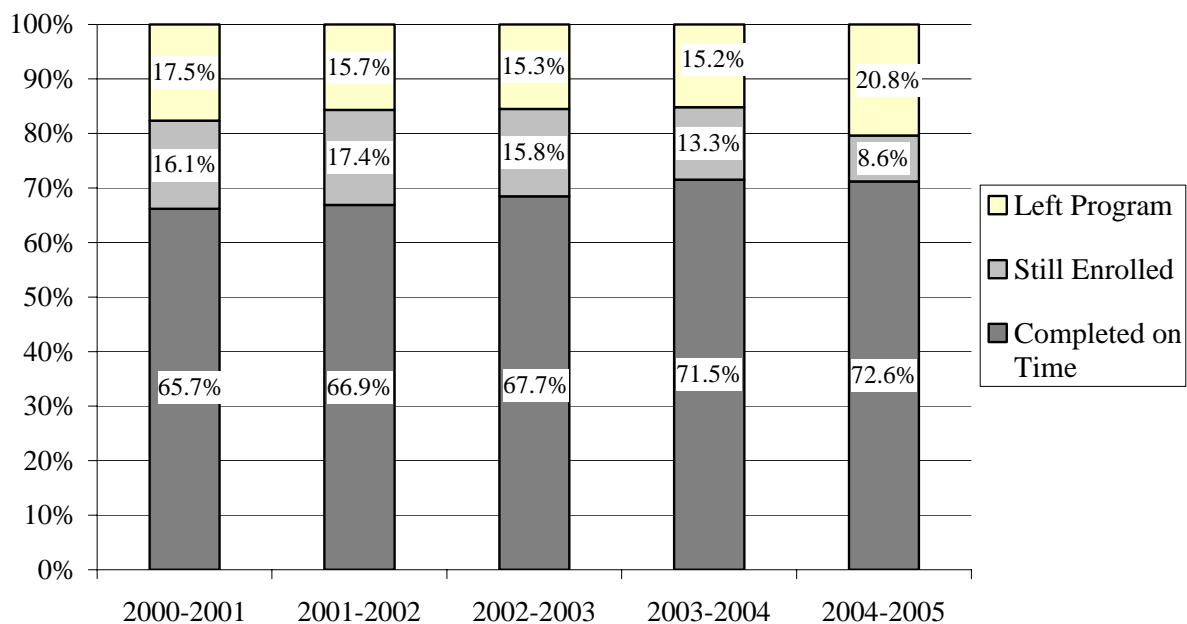
Student Completion, Retention, and Attrition

The BRN Annual Schools Survey asks respondents to report completion and attrition information for the cohort of students scheduled on admission to finish the program in the reporting year. Since each nursing degree program has specific timelines for completion, the cohorts represented in these data may have started their nursing program one, two or three years prior to the year in which the data were reported.

Survey respondents are asked to report, for this cohort, how many people completed on time, how many left the program without finishing it, and how many are still enrolled but not yet

graduated. Figure 9 shows that there was a 7 percentage point increase in the share of students that completed a nursing program on time in 2004-2005, as compared with 2000-2001. The attrition rate varied from a low of 15% in 2003-2004 to a high of 21% in 2004-2005. Slight changes in the 2004-2005 survey questions and the increased clarification of key terms may have affected responses for retention and attrition rates that year, resulting in higher attrition rates and lower rates of continued enrollment compared to previous years. On-time completion, attrition, and delayed progress data used to calculate the rates presented in Figure 9 are included in Table 7.

FIGURE 9. Success of Nursing Students in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Retention of nursing students fluctuated slightly from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005. Table 7 shows that an average of 83% of students over the five year period either completed a nursing program on time or are still enrolled. The table also shows that fewer students completed a nursing program on time in 2001-2002 than in other years. Since 18 of the 100 schools that

provided data for the 2001-2002 survey did not provide completion and retention data, it is suspected that most of the drop in on-time completions in that academic year is due to missing data rather than a drop in actual on-time completions.

TABLE 7. Completion and Retention Data for Nursing Students in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005.

	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Total Enrollment</i>	8540	6806	8297	8151	8226
<i>Completed On Time</i>	5610	4553	5621	5831	5976
<i>Still Enrolled</i>	1372	1184	1314	1082	710
<i>Attrition</i>	1496	1069	1273	1238	1709
<i>% Completed On Time or Still Enrolled</i>	81.76%	84.29%	83.58%	84.81%	81.28%

The BRN Annual Schools Survey asks nursing programs to rank factors that impact student attrition rates. The lower the ranking, the greater the impact it had on attrition; for example, a ranking of 1 has a greater impact than a ranking of 2. Table 8 shows that academic factors have had the greatest impact on student attrition over the five year period.

TABLE 8. Factors Impacting Attrition, as Ranked* by Nursing Programs in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Factors	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Academic</i>	1.30	1.44	1.51	1.73	1.30
<i>Family or Work</i>	1.85	1.78	1.91	2.22	1.85
<i>Financial Need</i>	2.84	2.72	2.71	3.17	2.84
<i>Clinical Failure</i>				2.91	
<i>Changed Major</i>			3.29	3.54	
<i>Transfer Student</i>				3.95	

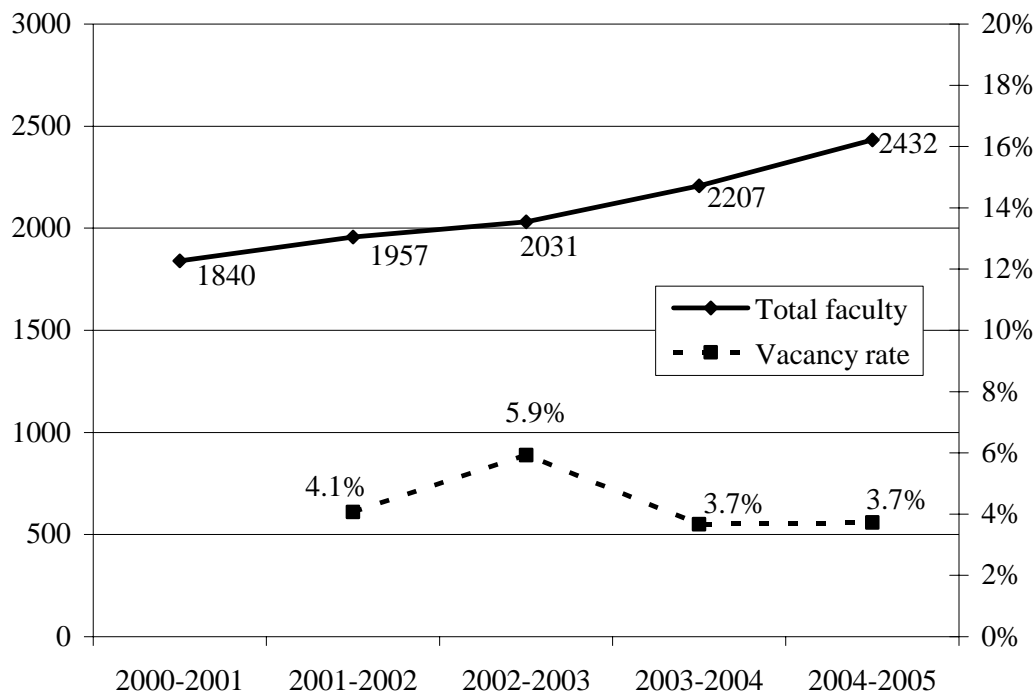
*The lower the ranking, the greater the impact on attrition.

**Blank cells indicate that the applicable information was not requested in the survey for the given survey year.

Faculty Data

Over the past five years, the size of California's nursing faculty has increased by 32% (n=592), from 1840 faculty members in 2000-2001 to 2432 in 2004-2005. Between 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, there was a 4% increase in the faculty vacancy rate that was followed by a 9% decline in vacancies the following year. In spite of these fluctuations, the overall trend from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 shows a small decrease in the vacancy rate. Figure 10 shows trends in total faculty and the faculty vacancy rate over the five year period.

FIGURE 10. Total Faculty and Faculty Vacancy Rate, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Distribution of Full-time and Part-time Faculty

In the five years from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, the percentage of part-time faculty among total nursing faculty increased. As shown in Table 9, part-time faculty comprised the largest percentage (52%) of total faculty in 2003-2004.

TABLE 9. Distribution of Full-time and Part-time Faculty in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

Faculty	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
% Full-time	56.9%	55.7%	53.5%	48.1%	49.2%
% Part-time	43.1%	44.3%	46.5%	51.9%	50.8%

Ethnic Distribution of Faculty

Table 10 shows that ethnic minorities represented 26% (n=509) of the faculty in 2001-2002, the highest percentage over the five year time period. Although there have been changes in the ethnic distribution of faculty over the past five years, these fluctuations have been small and do not provide enough change to illustrate trends.

TABLE 10. Ethnic Distribution of Faculty in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005.

Ethnicity	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Native American</i>	0.85%	1.42%	0.77%	0.80%	0.62%
<i>Asian</i>	4.68%	5.03%	4.83%	4.63%	4.30%
<i>African American</i>	8.63%	9.20%	7.63%	7.17%	7.29%
<i>Filipino</i>	3.44%	3.30%	3.62%	3.38%	4.61%
<i>Hispanic</i>	4.85%	6.15%	4.97%	4.05%	4.96%
<i>White</i>	75.62%	74.14%	76.16%	75.21%	76.23%
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	1.92%	0.76%	2.03%	4.76%	1.98%
Total**	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ethnic Minorities*	24.38%	25.86%	23.84%	24.79%	23.77%

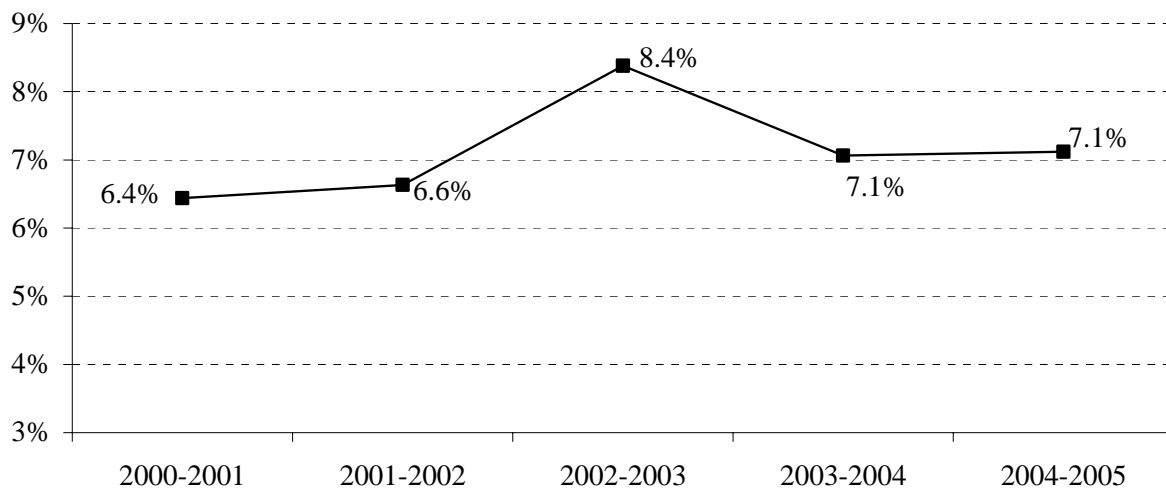
*Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

Gender Distribution of Faculty

The share of male faculty members peaked in 2002-2003, reaching 8% (n=172) of nursing faculty. In 2003-2004, the percentage of male nursing faculty declined to 7% (n=155)

and then rose again slightly in 2004-2005. Although the percentage of male nursing faculty fluctuated from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, as shown in Figure 11, the trend over the five year period shows a slight increase in male nursing faculty.

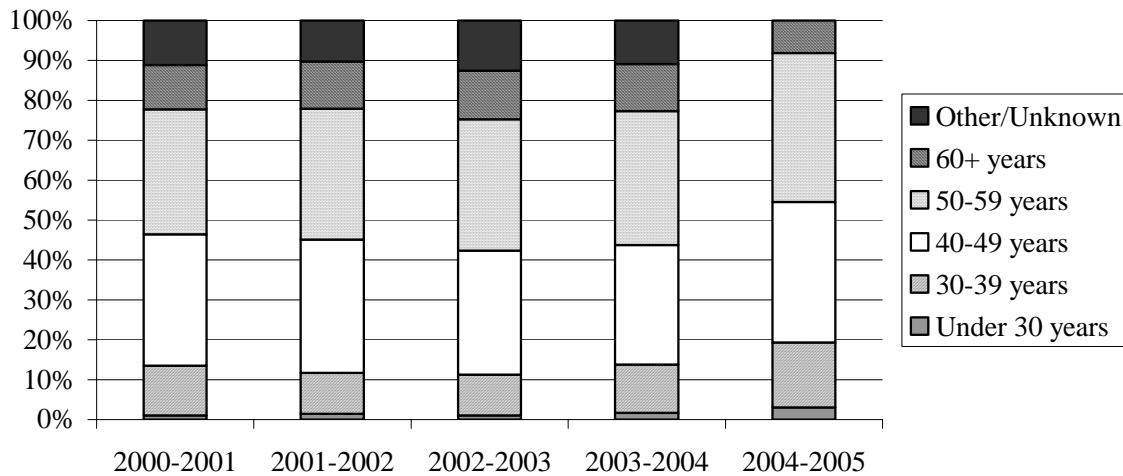
FIGURE 11. Percent of Males Among Faculty, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



Age Distribution of Faculty

The historical data show (Figure 12) that the majority of nursing school faculty is between 40 and 59 years of age and that younger faculty is becoming more common. Since 2002-2003, there has been a decrease (4%, n=70) in the percentage of faculty members over 60 years of age. It is, however, difficult to compare 2004-2005 data to data from previous years since the other/unknown age category was not included in the 2004-2005 survey and the ages of about 10% of the faculty represented in the earlier data fall into that category.

FIGURE 12. Age Distribution of Faculty, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



SUMMARY

- From 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, enrollments, faculty and student completions at California nursing education programs have grown.
- Changes in ethnic diversity of students and faculty were small and do not provide enough fluctuation to illustrate trends over the five year period.
- Student retention may have dropped between 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, but it is too early to tell if this change represents a trend.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Nursing Programs

TABLE 11. California Nursing Program Data, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Total Qualified Applicants</i>	10021	10362	13926	17887	19801
<i>AD</i>	6924	7554	9531	12585	14011
<i>BSN</i>	2635	2413	3301	3964	4914
<i>ELM</i>	462	395	1094	1338	876
<i>Spaces Available</i>	6610	6719	7601	7797	8930
<i>Spaces Filled</i>	6128	6422	7457	7825	8780
<i>Offer Accelerated Program</i>				16	15
<i>Offer Weekend Program</i>				17	33
<i>Offer PT Program</i>				7	29
<i>Offer Extended Campus</i>				11	15
<i>Enrollment Last Year</i>	6352	6387	7608	8024	7473
<i>Projected Enrollment in 1 Yr</i>	6704	7384	8242	8851	9426
<i>Projected Enrollment in 2 Yrs</i>	6915	7251	8904	9534	10646

*Blank cells indicate that the applicable information was not requested in the survey for the given year.

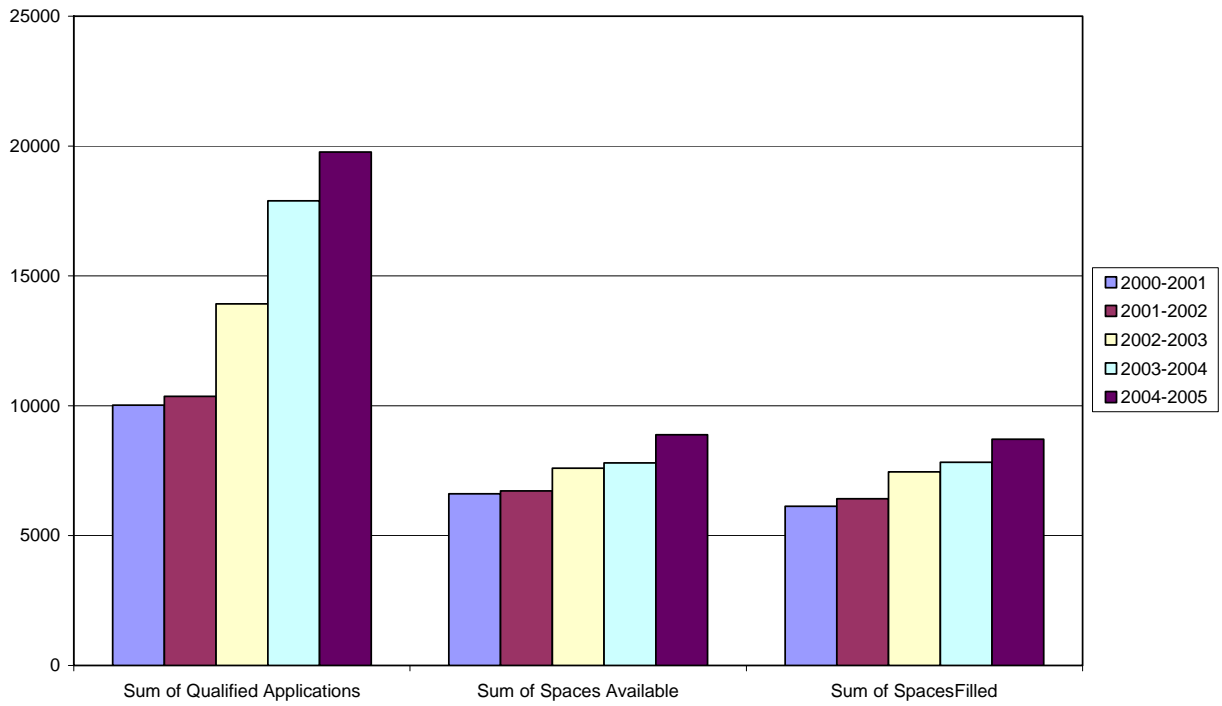
TABLE 12. California Nursing Student Census Data by Program Track, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
Program Track	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Generic</i>	10999	11713	13178	14337	
<i>LVN</i>	1568	1654	2111	2003	
<i>30 Unit</i>	94	76	79	72	
<i>Total</i>	12661	13443	15368	16412	17875

*Blank cells indicate that the applicable information was not requested in the survey for the given year.

TABLE 13. Qualified Applications* Accepted and Not Accepted for Admission to Nursing Schools in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Qualified Applications</i>	10021	10362	13926	17887	19801
<i>Accepted</i>	6128	6422	7457	7825	8780
<i>Not Accepted</i>	3893	3940	6469	10062	11021
<i>% Qualified Applications Not Accepted</i>	38.85%	38.02%	46.45%	56.25%	55.66%

* Since the data represent applications rather than individuals, the increase in qualified applications does not represent an equal growth in individuals applying to nursing school.

FIGURE 13. Sum of Admission Applications, Available Spaces and Spaces Filled, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



APPENDIX B – Newly Enrolled Nursing Students

TABLE 14. Demographic Data for Newly Enrolled Nursing Students in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
Data	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Female</i>	5501	5592	6270	6608	6231
<i>Male</i>	891	903	1072	1225	1344
<i>Age 18-25</i>	2277	2239	2722	2737	
<i>Age 26-35</i>	2016	1955	2443	2602	
<i>Age 36-45</i>	927	843	1093	1185	
<i>Age 46-55</i>	259	232	316	364	
<i>Age 56+</i>	26	23	24	37	
<i>Unknown age</i>	645	803	908	705	
<i>Native American</i>	47	63	63	69	56
<i>Asian</i>	686	715	1066	1018	815
<i>African American</i>	581	448	633	561	423
<i>Filipino</i>	721	778	806	863	991
<i>Hispanic</i>	1255	1230	1461	1501	1486
<i>White</i>	2723	2783	3132	3442	3232
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	339	370	447	570	495
<i>Ethnic Minorities*</i>	3629	3604	4476	4582	4266

*Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

**Blank cells indicate that the applicable information was not requested in the survey for the given year.

FIGURE 14. Newly Enrolled Nursing Students by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

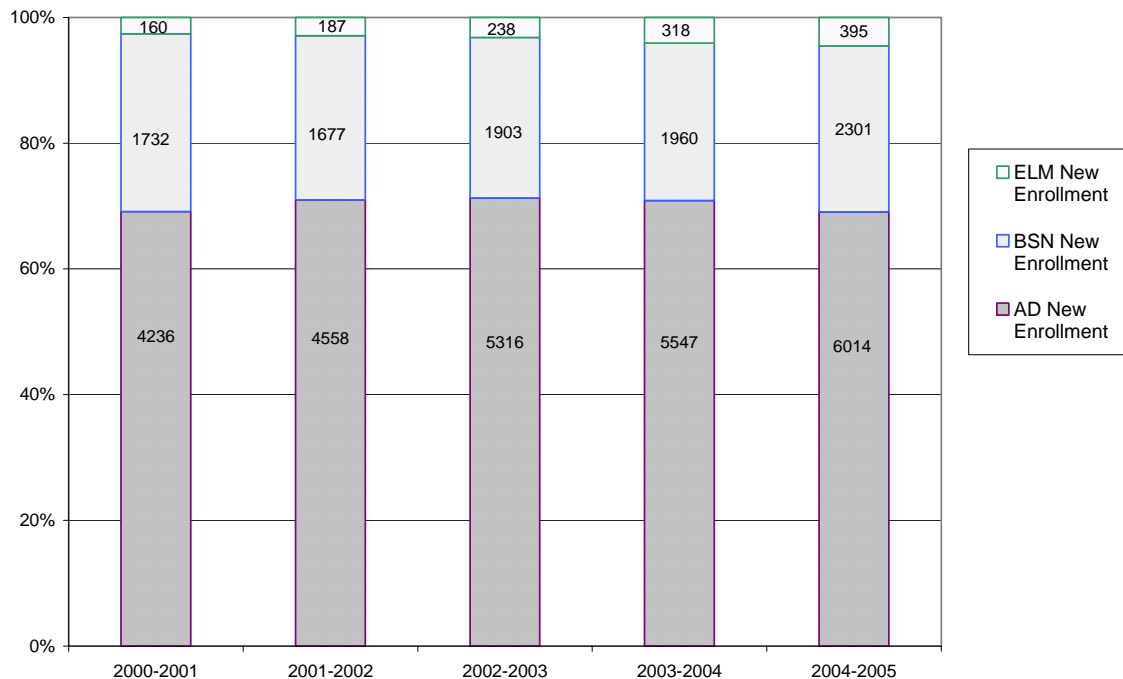


FIGURE 15. Enrollment by Gender, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

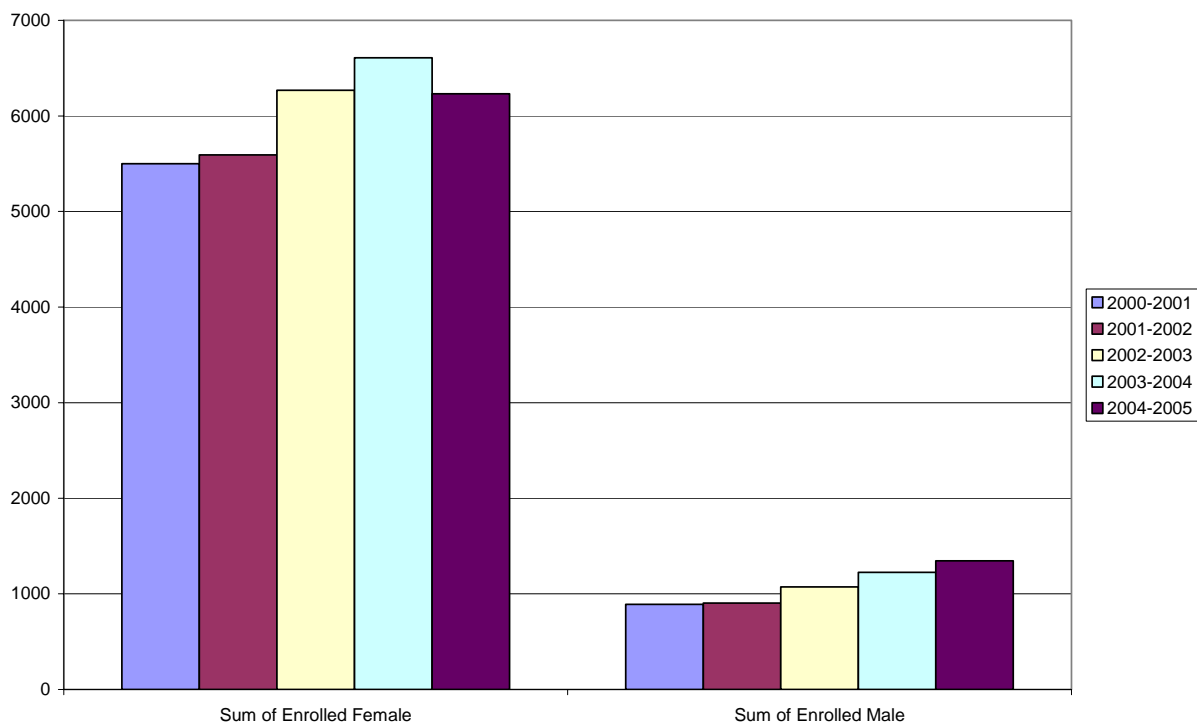
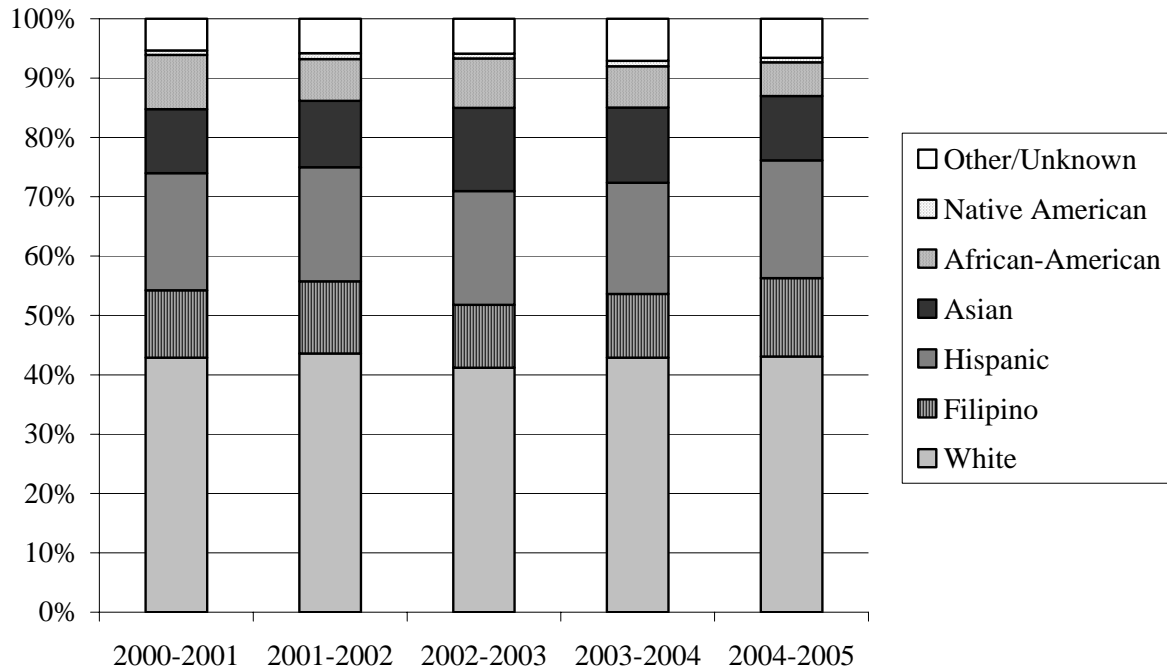


FIGURE 16. Ethnic Distribution of Newly Enrolled Students, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



APPENDIX C – Students who Completed a Nursing Program

TABLE 15. Demographic Data for Students who Completed a Nursing Program in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
Data	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Female</i>	4250	4414	4673	4882	4650
<i>Male</i>	596	660	704	805	660
<i>Age 18-25</i>	1222	1209	1401	1651	
<i>Age 26-35</i>	1890	1897	2098	2059	
<i>Age 36-45</i>	780	785	852	995	
<i>Age 46-55</i>	239	218	211	271	
<i>Age 56+</i>	37	15	14	23	
<i>Unknown age</i>	525	780	841	526	
<i>Age <26**</i>					1512
<i>Age 26-30**</i>					1424
<i>Age 31-40**</i>					1260
<i>Age 41-50**</i>					469
<i>Age 51-60**</i>					94
<i>Age 61+**</i>					11
<i>Native American</i>	35	55	41	51	42
<i>Asian</i>	516	486	606	626	563
<i>African American</i>	377	345	442	453	395
<i>Filipino</i>	519	575	598	602	632
<i>Hispanic</i>	963	1009	1080	1083	1077
<i>White</i>	2255	2371	2429	2559	2253
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	221	270	292	468	278
<i>Ethnic Minorities*</i>	2631	2740	3059	3283	2987

*Ethnic minorities include Native American, Asian, African American, Filipino, Hispanic and Other/Unknown.

**These age ranges were adopted for the 2004-2005 survey. Since these ranges are not compatible with those used in previous years, both are included.

FIGURE 17. Nursing Program Completions by Program Type, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

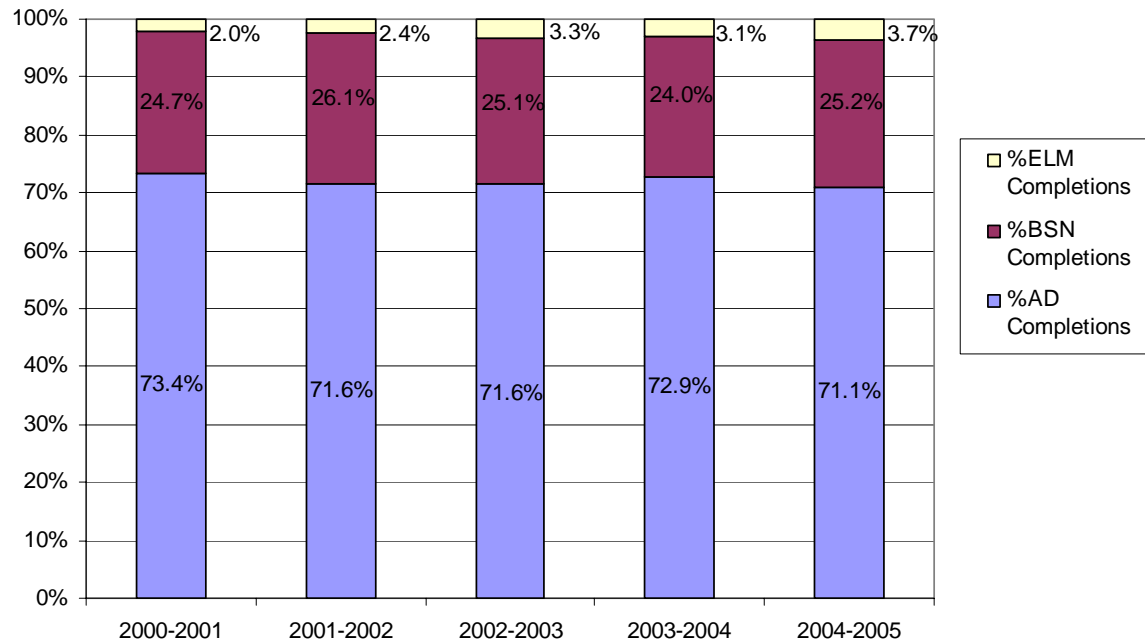


FIGURE 18. Student Completions by Gender, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

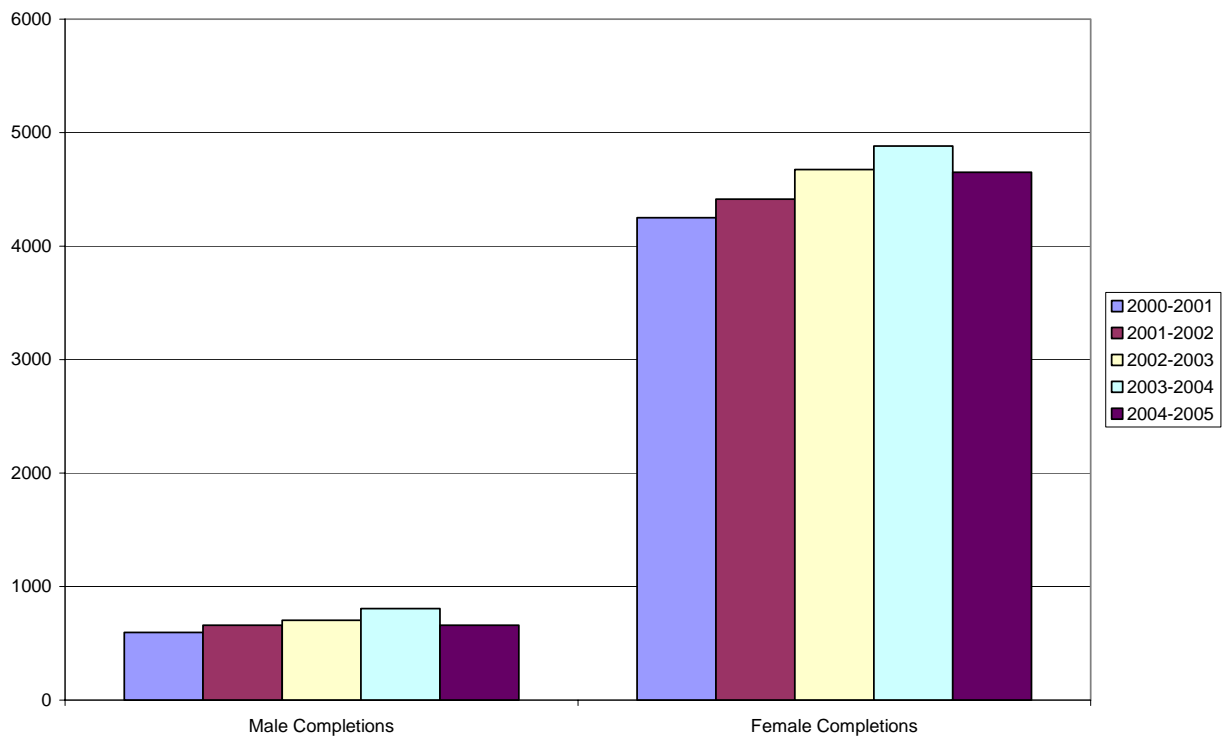
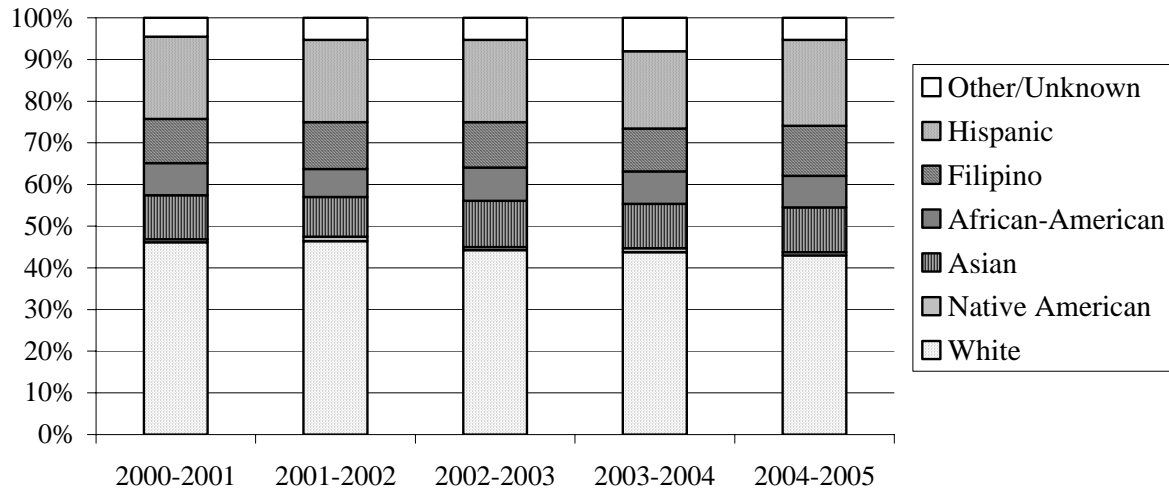


FIGURE 19. Ethnic Distribution of Students who Completed a Nursing Program, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005



APPENDIX D – Faculty

TABLE 16. Nursing Faculty Demographic Data, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005					
Faculty Data	Academic Year				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<i>Female</i>	1685	1816	1880	2039	2387
<i>Male</i>	116	129	172	155	183
<i>Age <30</i>	18	28	21	37	68
<i>Age 30-39</i>	231	199	212	271	366
<i>Age 40-49</i>	610	650	641	670	795
<i>Age 50-59</i>	580	638	681	750	842
<i>Age 60+</i>	206	229	252	263	182
<i>Unknown age</i>	206	200	259	243	
<i>Full-time</i>	1047	1090	1087	1061	930
<i>Part-time</i>	793	867	944	1146	959
<i>Vacancies</i>		83	128	84	94
<i>Native American</i>	15	28	16	18	16
<i>Asian</i>	83	99	100	104	111
<i>African American</i>	153	181	158	161	188
<i>Filipino</i>	61	65	75	76	119
<i>Hispanic</i>	86	121	103	91	128
<i>White</i>	1340	1459	1578	1690	1966
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	34	15	42	107	51
<i>Ethnic Minorities*</i>	432	509	494	557	613

FIGURE 20. Ethnic Distribution of Faculty in California, 2000-2001 to 2004-2005

